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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1838.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL.

The first number of the 35th volume, (October, 1838,) is now before us, and is filled with its usual complement of valuable matter. This journal is an honor to the country, and should receive, as we trust it does, a liberal support; none can better reward, as none better deserve it.

The first paper is an interesting sketch of the life and character of our countryman, Dr. Bowditch of Salem, the commentator on, and translator of La Place; a man who has done much to make the American character known and respected abroad, especially among the savans of London and Paris. Dr. Bowditch was a truly great man; profound as a mathematician; kind and beloved as a man and citizen; and unaffected and humble as a christian. We make the following extract to show that genius and talent can raise the lowest to distinction and eminence.

"In delineating the character of Dr. B. it deserves to be mentioned, first of all, that he was eminently a self taught and self made man. He was the instructor of his own mind, and the builder of his own fame and fortunes. Whatever knowledge he possessed,—and we have seen that it was very great,—was of his own acquiring, the fruit of his solitary studies, with but little, if any, assistance from abroad. Whatever eminence he reached, in science or in life, was the product of untiring application, and unintermitting toil. From his youth up he was a pattern of industry, enterprise, and perseverance, suffering no difficulties to dishearten, no disappointments to discourage him. * * * * We sometimes hear persons say how much they would do, if they only had the means and opportunities. But almost any body can work with means and opportunities. It is the privilege and characteristic of genius to work without means, to be great in spite of them, to accomplish its object in the face of obstacles and difficulties."

The next paper is an able description of Florida, by Major Whiting of the U. S. A. We have room for only an extract relating to its productions, adding that the statements of Dr. Perrine, in a late number of the Gen. Farmer, are fully sustained by Maj. Whiting.

"Cotton and sugar grow well in Florida, but silk will probably be the staple of that country in a few years. The mulberry, multicaulis, &c. grow there with a vigor and luxuriance that have no parallel in the United States. More than eight months of the year afford a fullness of food for the worms."

Two millions of oranges annually were exported from St. Augustine and the St. Johns, but the orange trees were all killed by the frost in 1835; some of them were more than a century old; and one that produced six thousand oranges a year, suffered with the rest. Others are now beginning to produce fruit. Major Whiting gives an instructive account of the various roots and plants which necessity has compelled the Indians, and in some instances, our troops, to subsist upon, in the singular contest there waging. Among these is the root of the china briar, *Smilax china;* the white coonta, *Zamia integrifolia;* the first having roots like a large irregular potatoe, and the last a 'tap root rounded with the symmetry of a boy's top.' The starch is separated from the roots by bruising and washing, and then makes a most nutritious food much resembling the arrow root of the shops. The head of the palmetto or *cabbage tree,* is also good food, resembling the cabbage somewhat, but having the taste of the chestnut; and the root of the *saw palmetto,* which has done more to prevent the success of our armies in Florida than the Indians themselves, by the dense and impenetrable masses it spreads over the whole country, is found, when bruised into meal, to make a palatable and not unwholsome bread. From this description, and from the representations of Dr. Perrine, the resources of this territory must be ample, whenever it can be brought under the control and occupancy of the whites.

There are other papers of interest, particularly one by Mr. Crosse of England, whose electrical and magnetic experiments in the formation of insects have excited so much sensation in the philosophical world; but the paper in the number most interesting to our readers, we think, will be the one on the 'Geology and Topography of Western New York,' by G. E. Hayes of Pittsburgh, after some introductory remarks, tending to show that shale and lime rocks that marks this district were formed by causes operating since the deposition of the materials constituting them, he adds:—

"Whether these views were so or not, there can be no doubt that the strata in the western part of New York, that have been disintegrated and removed, from extensive have been north of their present limits. It would be absurd to suppose they were deposited in such ridges, with steep escarpments as we now find them. Nature does her work less artificially. The outcropping edges of these strata; the water worn and somewhat polished surfaces of the limestone rocks; the deep valleys that penetrate the shale; and the precipitous escarpments of the more enduring strata, bear the unequivocal impress of secondary causes. All must admit that the present surface has been shaped by the process of removal, long since that of deposition was completed."

Mr. Hayes' theory, if we understand him, is as follows. He supposes the deposition of the transition rocks of this part of the continent to have been made under the sea which then washed the continent to the verge of the Rocky mountains. Internal disturbances, probably from central heat, gradually uplifted the crust of the earth till it protruded above the waters. The action of the waves in the course of centuries would abrade and carry off the deposited rocks as they appeared above the waters, until, as the earth continued rising, the primitive ranges would be bared, and the latest lifted of the deposited rocks covered with the gravel, sand or clays, the detritus of the wasted or decomposed strata. The action of the water on the primitive masses as they continued to rise, would detach blocks from them; and these, rounded by attrition on the deposited rocks, would become boulders, removed by the tides and following their currents, far from their original places, while the surface of the deposited rocks would become polished or scratched by the transit over them of these masses of boulders, gravel or sand. At last the deposited rocks would emerge above the waters to such an extent, that the dry land would appear, the primitive ranges would shut out the ocean, the waters would collect in the valleys scooped out by the waves in the strata that had offered the least resistance; the harder strata uplifted above the waves and offering more serious resistance, would appear as terraces or escarpments, while lakes connected with rivers would occupy the vallies, as the sea receded.

This theory of Mr. Hayes applied to illustrating the geology of Western New York, and the investigations which have within a year or two been made in the state, give it, to say no more, an air of plausibility, in some respects, that belongs to no other theory of formation. While Mr. Hayes has laid so much stress on some points, particularly that relating to the formation and progress of the Niagara ravine, as to weaken the force of his general argument, we must say that we have seen no theory that accounted so satisfactorily for the *general appearance* of the western district, its primitive boulders, its polished and water worn rocks covered with diluvium, its outcropping ranges forming zones across the centre district, and the beds of clay, gravel and sand found in positions where they must have been deposited by currents, and evidently the work of ages, as the one developed in this paper.

It would seem that the maximum of elevation belongs to the range which sweeps through this state, through which the Catskill and the Essex groups of lakes. In its highest points,) and to the northward [illegible] is not going on there any proof that this [illegible] long has it been since at the present moment from the bosom of the Ontario the ridge-road [illegible] inches of elevation of this same [illegible] rio; and [illegible] be required to raise the waters of the Michigan, Erie and Ontario,—in short all the lakes that discharge to the northward, to their present height, and cause still greater abrasion of their southern shores than they are now witnessing? We only throw out these hints for the benefit of geological castle builders, thinking them as well founded as the base of many a magnificent theory; not because we suppose there is *much danger* that Western New York, which clearly has risen from the waters, is again to be submerged, or that we would intimate that Mr. Hayes' theory is like these baseless creations.

There are in this number other excellent papers, but we have no room for their notice.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

Considerable surprise has been manifested in various quarters, at the continued high prices of grain and other articles of food; and much ingenuity has been displayed in tracing the effect of prices to their probable causes. With some the cause is a failure of crops; others will have the high prices originate in monopoly and speculation; they have been charged upon the banks or the government; in short there is scarcely a cause capable of *any* effect in producing such a result, which has not been brought forward to account for present prices. While all these have had their weight in producing the effects we witness, we think the most important of the whole, the relation existing between production and consumption, has been comparatively overlooked.

Agriculture lies at the basis of all interests; the production of food being of paramount importance; but the relative prosperity of that interest, or rather the price of agricultural productions, is depending on the demand for them among other classes of the community, such as the mechanic, commercial, or manufacturing interests. The price of provisions will usually, therefore, correspond to the relative numbers employed in these grand divisions; the first, or the farmers, being the producers; the latter, or the several classes enumerated, being the consumers. If in any community all were producers, it is clear the demand would be only that of the individual producers. If in a community all were manufacturers or mechanics, all consumers and none producers, the result may be easily imagined. If in this community, the producing class exceeded the others, provisions would be low, as the demand must of course be limited; if the consuming class preponderated, the price of provisions must rise. Partial failures in the crop; fluctuations in the money market; and other causes may aid in influencing or in increasing the operation of this cause, but their effect can be but temporary, as they never exist for any length of time. On the contrary, inequality between the production and consumption, is, from the nature of the cause, more permanent, as the business and habits of large masses of men are changed slowly and at long intervals.

The prices of agricultural produce which have existed

for a year or two in this country, and which appear to have excited so much surprise, we consider the natural result of a disparity between the production and the consumption, the latter exceeding the former. The producers of food, or in other words the farmers, have not increased in a ratio corresponding to that of the consumers, or the other classes above enumerated. The professional classes in our country, have increased in a greater proportion than that of the farmers, and taken with the other non-producers but comsumers of food, no other result than what we witness could have been anticipated. A large proportion of the sons of farmers have chosen the other kinds of business or professions named, to that of their parents; manufactures, commerce, mechanics, the professions, and in too many instances, living by 'hook or by crook,' have been preferred to the honorable occupation of the farmer, and as a necessary consequence, the produeers find themselves more and more masters of the field, and able to fix their own prices.

Farmers can never rely on themselves for support; they may from their farms produce what is absolutely necessary to eat, drink and wear; but for many of the articles that the conventional codes of society have rendered necessary to appearance and comfort, and all the principal luxuries of life, they must depend on others; and on these consumers they must rely for the sale of their surplus produce. It is the real interest of the farmer, therefore, to be satisfied with good profits on his labor, and not by charging exorbitant rates, drive so great a proportion of the other classes from their pursuits, and compel them to become farmers, as to materially change the ratio now existing between producer and consumer. Consumers are the source of prosperity to the farmer; they are the life of agriculture. In the demand consequent on general prosperity, agriculture always expands and flourishes; without such demand it is, and must be, contracted, its operations inactive, and its returns profitless. Of all classes, farmers are the most truly independent; but perfect independence is a truly Utopian dream. Dependence is a primary condition or element of society, and the last could not exist without the first. The dependence between the producer and the consumer is mutual so far as profit is concerned; and it is idle for the latter to blame the former for prices, when the remedy that alone can correct the inequality when it exists, is in his own hands; he too must become a producer. If the population engaged in commerce, in manufactures, mechanics, or the professions, could not live without the farmer, we too should remember that without their aid our business would be of little value in in the production of wealth, and that their mouths are as essential an item in agricultural prosperity, as fields covered with crops, or barns bursting with plenty.

EARLY LAMBS.

Farmers in this country have, hitherto, in order to avoid the care necessary to rear lambs yeaned as early as January or February, and the loss consequent on want of attention, endeavored to have their lambs dropped at as late a period as could be, and they attain sufficient strength and hardihood to endure the following winter. In this way, with the ordinary mode of treatment, more lambs are saved than would be were they to come at the early period named; but they are not the second year worth as much to the butcher, and their fleece will be lighter than if dropped early. Still, unless more food calculated to cause ewes to give a supply of milk, such as turneps, rowen hay, or other nourishing food, be provided; and the difference in price between early and late lambs is no more considerable than it now is, perhaps the present course is the best. But from the increasing inquiries made in our markets for early lambs; the more general consumption of mutton of all kinds among the people generally; and the better prices that heavy, early lambs, now command, we are induced to believe that with a little precaution, farmers who have flocks of the hardier kinds of sheep may find it for their interest, to make the breeding of early lambs a part of their business. The time required, falls at a period when it is little available as a source of profit in any other way, and might perhaps be made of account in this. To show how the business is managed abroad, we make the following extract from the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, detailing the process as it is practiced extensively in the county of Wicklow, for the Dublin market.

"The flock of the lamb farmer consists almost uniformly of 100 ewes, kept as well as his pastures will admit of. Amongst those eight or ten rams are put in the beginning of June. Many of the ewes will be impregnated by the end of July, it being natural to this kind of sheep to take the ram at an early period, and this tendency on their part, becomes periodical; so that a much better chance of early lambs is had from being in the habit of breeding them from those untried. If, after this month, any ewes seem not to have been tupped, the anxiety of the farmer to obtain the high prices of the early market, suggests the expedient of hurrying the flock about the barn or a small enclosed yard, till they are considerably heated and fatigued, at which crisis a number of rams are introduced, and the ewes treated in this manner, in most instances, present the farmer. in the month of January, with the expected result of his experiment.

"The lambs at a fortnight old, are separated from the dams, and placed in small pens in the lamb house. This is by some constructed in three apartments; one divided into pens for lambs of different ages, the other two communicating with this, and also with the farm yard; the one to receive the dams of the lambs that are in the pens, the other to receive the dams of those that have been sold off.

"Into these two divisions the ewes, as here distinguished, are respectively driven twice a day. The dams of the lambs sold off; or, as they may be termed, the nurses, are brought out separately, and held for the lambs to suck them. They are then put away, and the lambs are let into the adjoining apartment to their own dams. While the lamb is very young, it is incapable of using much milk, and the ewe will it is likely afford sufficient for its sustenance; but as it increases in strength, assistance from the cow becomes necessary; and, beginning with a quarter of a pint, each lamb, before it becomes sufficiently fat, will come to use more than a pint of cows milk at a meal, and that twice a day, exclusive of the milk of the ewe. The regular practice is to divide the twenty-four hours by four equal periods, and to feed the lambs with ewes and cows milk alternately, at intervals of six hours. This for the time requires constant attention, night and morning, and on that the success of the feeding principally depends. This attention must be directed to another object also, as well as their feeding, unless great cleanliness and regular warmth is particularly observed, the lambs will never thrive.

"The best lamb feeders have board floors to their pens, contrived to let all moisture pass through, and be drained away, so that the lambs lie always dry and warm, upon wheat straw, which is preferred to any other for this purpose. At about six weeks old, or sooner, they are fit for the butcher, and produce, according to the time of sale, from 20s. to two guineas and a half a piece, (from $4 44 to $11 80). The lowest prices take place late in the season, when the ewes have plenty of grass, which increases their milk, and renders the assistance of the cow unnecessary; but at the early season, when the ewe's milk would be so valuable, it is unacountable that some greater exertion is not made to supply them with turneps, or other artificial food, which would preclude the necessity of encroaching upon the dairy, at least to the present extent. The foregoing method, includes all the rules observed by the chief farmers in the lamb trade,—a practice which has caused much wonder, and the success of which has been imputed to such various mysteries, but, except in the contrivance of the barn, which is certainly made use of, the whole is comprised in regularity and cleanliness."

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS.

Uniformity in weights and measures is certainly most desirable in all countries; and perhaps in no place has this desideratum been more nearly attained than in the United States. When we look over the English works on agriculture, and their agricultural reports, the variety of weights and measures, the conflicting amounts known in different counties of England and Scotland by the same name, render the whole difficult to be understood without a constant reference to a glossary, and even then the same word applied to different things, has a meaning so dissimilar, that error is almost impossible. Here, over the whole extent of our country, our bushel and all the subordinate measures are the same, and known by the same name; and our system of weights and their appellations are strictly uniform; an advantage at once felt by every farmer or reader of a common newspaper.

In England there are two bushels, the Winchester and Imperial, and as there are two of the latter, the heaped and stricken, there are in effect no less than three legal bushels in that country. The Winchester bushel contains 2150.42 cubic inches; the Imperial 2218.192 cubic inches; and the heaped Imperial, by which are measured coals, culm, lime, ashes, potatoes, apples and other fruit, and is usually called heaped measure, contains 2815¼ cubic inches.

Some diversity of opinion exists in this country as to the proper manner of heaping a measure, where the above articles are sold, and we have seen inquiries as to the legal manner of heaping measures. According to J. Q. Adams' celebrated report, made to congress when he was Secretary of State, and the act of Parliament of 1826, goods so sold are to be heaped "in the form of a cone, such cone to be of the height of at least six inches, the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone."

To give the reader some idea of the 'motly mass' of weights and measures and names, that have come down from the Heptarchy, and are in use at this time by the agriculturists of England, we subjoin a few of them as a matter of curiosity.

The stone is usually,	14 lbs.	2 cloves,	1 stone.
Stone of meat,	8 lbs.	2 stone,	1 tod.
do. glass,	5 lbs.	6½ tods,	1 wey.
Seam of glass,	24 stone.	2 weys,	1 sack.
A truss of hay,	56 lbs.	12 sacks,	1 last.
do. straw,	36 lbs.	In grain—4 bushels make	1 coom.
do. new hay till Sept.	60 lbs.	2 cooms,	1 qr.
A load is 36 trusses or	2016 lbs.	5 quarters,	1 wey.
A clove of butter or cheese,	8 lbs.	2 weys,	1 last.
A wey in Essex is	32 cloves	Long measure, pole or rod,	16½ feet.
do. Suffolk,	42 do.	Woodland pole,	18 do.
A firkin of butter is	56 lbs.	Plantation pole,	24 do.
do soap,	64 lbs	Sherwood Forest pole,	25 do.
Of wool—7 lbs make	1 clove.		

In one of the last numbers of the London Farmers' Magazines, in a review of the wool market, we find the following kinds enumerated, some of which may remind the reader of his satanic majesty's remark when he had 'done over' an entire swine.

	Price per lb.		
Down tegs,	18 pence sterling	Fine hog wool,	17
Ewes & wedders,	16	Half hog wool,	16 pence sterling.
		Third hog do.	15

These appellations are explained by the statement that sheep in Britain are known by a variety of names. Before weaning, the male is called a *tup-lamb* or *pur-lamb*. If a female, it is a ewe lamb, or *gimmer-lamb*. After weaning and till shearing, the male is called a *hog, hogget, hoggerel, lamb-hog, tup hog*, or a *teg;* and if castrated a *wether-hog*. After shearing, the ewe is a *shearing gimmer*, or *theave*, and after that a *two shear, three shear*, or a *four* or *six tooth* ewe, or *theave*. After the shearing the male is called a *shearling;* a *shear hog, dinmont tup* or ram, and if castrated, a wedder. After the second shearing he is a two-shear ram or wedder, and after the third shearing, *three-shear* tup or wether.

MOLASSES FROM APPLES BY STEAMING.

The following excellent method of making use of apples, for the two-fold purpose of obtaining molasses from them and converting the remainder into excellent food for farm stock, has just been described to us by a friend. The apples are placed in a hogshead made tight for the purpose, and subjected to the operation of the steam. The saccharine juice soon begins to ooze from them, and drops down to the bottom of the hogshead into a vessel, covering the bottom, placed there for that purpose, from which it passes off to proper receivers. This juice is subsequently evaporated by boiling. Sour apples only have been experimented on in this way.—The quantity of molasses obtained from them is ten gallons for every fifteen bushels of apples, or a gallon from a bushel and a half. This molasses differs from sweet apple molasses in possessing a peculiar tart flavor.

The apples, remaining in the hogshead, being softened and well cooked, are mixed with bran or meal, and thus constitute an excellent article of food for hogs and cattle.

J. J. T.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON SWINE.

The past, present, and possibly (?) future members of the senate, house of representatives, judiciary, and militia of Massachusetts, enjoying the distinguished, but unmerited honor of being appointed "*Judges of Swine*," came, this morning, fresh from the people, to form a *Supreme Court of Hogs*. Deprived of the countenance of the counsellor of the commonwealth, first of their body, their records must be entered up, as their term was kept, without his advice or consent. The vacancy occasioned by his absence was too great to be supplied. Lamenting the want of counsel, they publish the reports of all the cases adjudged and decided by them, with the journal of their doings.

The commission issued under the great hand and seal of the society, conferring their honors (which should be annexed hereunto and marked A, NO. 1) commanded the judges to take seats on the bench at the room of the *selectmen* of Worcester, at 8 o'clock precisely.—Good men are so rare on earth, that it may be presumed the place of their meeting was made thus *select* from regard to their joint and several legislative, legal, and military capacity. It was not only *select* but *exclusive:* although "*no admittance*" was not inscribed on the entrance, a closed and bolted door conveyed a gentle hint to that effect, and prevented the enjoyment of the room or company of the chosen municipal officers. Compelled to adjourn, they emigrated eastward. Decent respect for the opinions of men induced them to imitate the example of other tribunals of the United States, by doubting of something. Having convened in the *ninth* instead of the *eighth* part of the day, it was easy to find occasion for debate on the soundness of their own constitution. Eight o'clock had waived itself, and there was satisfactory evidence of a general custom of the country to postpone all engagements for an hour at least; wherefore it was considered that the course of time must be overruled. Out of the frying pan of one difficulty the way was clear into the fire of another. Standing in the area, beneath the sky and between the pens, unsheltered by the roof of the hall of local jurisdiction, precedents were abundant where courts of inferior dignity had held that one place was as good as another, and it was determined, the absent justice not concuring, that the judges would be out of place nowhere. No officer appeared to bear the sword of justice, without her scales before them, and no person was ready to cry for them. Unattended, and in procession, they cast themselves, like pearls before swine.

The hogs had been in a meeting, too, and one more numerous and respectable has rarely gathered in this age of meetings. The cold clouds of autumn looked darkly down on eighty-seven of the best swine of the country, assembled in their regular, annual convention; and eighty-seven swine looked brightly up at the heavens ready to burst into tears, making an exchange of cheerful for chilling glances, without discount.

Massachusetts is a glorious commonwealth. Her renown heretofore has been wreathed with the valor of her warriors, the wisdom of her statesmen, and the worth of her citizens. If, hereafter, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, patriotism shall grow faint, and public and private virtue become impaired, the fame of our own beloved state may rest secure on the greatness of her pigs; and the lustre of her people, if unhappily it grow dim, be rekindled by the solid excellence of the inmates of the pens.

The town of Worcester has always been unrivalled for boars. They were now, as heretefore, more intense than in any other part of the ample territory of a county extending between independent states.

The boar of Messrs. J. G. & D. H. Perry, speckled, but not striped, had proportions as exquisite as those of a fifteen gallon jug, into which no evil spirit had ever entered. "Born and distinguished" at home, to him was awarded the first premium of five dollars. The second premium of three dollars, was awarded to Mr. Israel Whitney, of Worcester, of an animal that was entire, and as finely formed as if his frame had been raised by rule and square in day's works, and not constructed by contract. Mr. Edward Curtis, of Worcestor, exhibited a pig, whose sire was a native of New-York, and who traced his lineage almost back to Kinderhook. He trod so closely in the paths of his illustrious competitors as to be considered worthy of the recommendation that a gratuity of two dollars should be bestowed, the testimonial of affectionate regard.—The pig of Mr. Aaron Howe, unlike the western citizen, who was not raised but grew up, was raised by hand, and had grown into a fine specmen of domestic industry and skill in pork manufacture. The individual owned by Mr. Samuel Harrington, of Worcester, of tender years and less robust figure than his neighbors, gave evidence of a genius for future usefulness, which if cultivated and developed, may make him the head of large families of hopeful offspring through coming generations.

In approaching the pleasant society of females, the loveliness of form and feature sometimes leads admiration away from the handsomeness of doings to the grace of beings. The incorruptibleness of the court permitted no such seduction. The sow of Messrs. J. G. & D. H. Perry, appeared before them with ten "sweet pledges" of maternal affection, frolicing merrily, and taking the young responsibility of feeding plentifully. The venerable matron, mother of this decimal family of suckers, who played over and round her, of the greatest boar of the festival, and of another troop of chubby, white haired children, was thrice blessed in being worthy of the first premium of five dollars. The second premium was awarded to Mr. Aaron Howe, of Worcester, for a sow, beginning life by acquiring the rudiments of good breeding in Holden, and subsequently gaining legal settlement in Worcester.

The "weaned pigs, not less than four in number," prescribed by the laws of the society, counted twenty-one. All of them were very nearly best. Six, presented by Mr. Nathaniel Dodge, of Sutton, round, plump and white, of the Whiting breed, were worthiest among the worthy of the premium of six dollars. Close behind them came those of Mr. Aaron Goodale of West Boylston, deserving the premium of four dollars. In the long procession of the virtues of the pigs, half a dozen of those of Mr. Nathaniel B. Flagg, of Shrewsbury, weighed in the balance with their competitors, were found so abounding that it is recommended to bestow on the proprietor a gratuity of two dollars. As the mother of the nursery of Messrs. J. G. & D. H. Perry had received a premium for proficiency in the multiplication table, and her son had received equal favor for declining to study or adopt the principles of Malthus and Miss Martineau, against population, it was concluded that the swine of these gentlemen deserved a reward in better currency than gold, silver, or irredeemable paper—in the circulating medium of praise.

Artemas Ward, Esq., who keeps the faithful history of the titles of our farms, permitted the name of an animal to be entered on the secretary's day book, and suffered judgment to be rendered for default of appearance. Among all the good deeds of the excellent register of the county, there is but one instance, standing solitary and alone, where he ever did injustice to any living being. Depriving his pig of an opportunity to present himself on such occasion, and to show his merits, is an omission which even repentance cannot now supply.

The excellence of the State Lunatic Hospital is known wherever the name of the best charity of our government has been heard. Its works in pork, were exhibited in three splendid editions; an octavo set which had been kept five months: four thick quartos, six months and ten days old, and a series of gigantic folio volumes of fat. The swine belonging to the institution appeared to be perfectly rational, and of sound sense, and clear memory. Eight of them, in one vast brood, gave examples of the results of good treatment, a ton and a half in weight. When they stood, they lied; for they could not stand: they could scarcely sit; if they endeavored to place themselves upright in one direction, by an easy transition, they revolved into another equally perpendicular. There were no objects bearing comparison with their huge dimensions, except the vegetables transplanted from Wethersfield, celebrated in Morse's Geography, as the paradise of beauty and of onions, by Dr. Woodward, whose unrivalled skill not only restores to the disordered and enfeebled mind its healthful action and vigor, but gives to the earth he cultivates, new powers of production. While the mouths of one committee have watered at the prospect of the living barrels of food in the pens, the eyes of another have doubtless been moistened in comtemplating the odiferous roots which have graced the hall.

It was gratifying to know the patriotic spirit which animated the vast delegation of swine from the hospital. With a promptitude worthy of all approbation, they took measures to reach their appointed place the day before the fair. How the journey was performed is not known: to have rolled over the distance would have been the easiest mode of locomotion for shapes as deep as broad, and broad as long. Loosening the green earth around, on their arrival, they stretched themselves on its feathery pillow to rest. The chairman, moved with deep anxiety for their repose, viewed them by a lantern at midnight, when they slept in the silver beams of the moon, like small mountains covered with snow. The music of their dreams floated as softly on the air as the melodies of Mr. Frank Johnson's celebrated band, which has poured its sweet notes of hand on the ears of Queen Victoria. Nothing could alloy such happiness except the sad deprivation of the privilege of becoming members of the society and participating in its agreeable exercises. It has always been difficult to conceive how one pig could look another in the face without laughing from reflected enjoyment.—These creatures had no faces to look at—the chief extremity, absorbed by the body, was only distinguishable from the termination which follows in the footsteps of its predecessor, by a delicate white projection, appearing as the representative of its absent constituent, the snout.

Unhappily the commonwealth is not a citizen of the county of Worcester. Although worthy of being admitted to the freedom of our community, she cannot at present claim a premium for her children. It is recommended that the sum of two dollars, which, if possible, would have been awarded to her, should be presented to Mr. Mirick M. Chaffin, the attendent of her hogs, by whose care they have been made to resemble elephants in miniature, with their trunks packed up.

That race recently introduced, whereby hangs no temperanee tale, the Delham breed, producing by its bite the dreadful horror of cold water, was entirely invisible. Lithographic representations rode on the rails of the pens. Whether the striped pig would have been examined had he been present, it is unnecessary to determine, as no opportunity was offered to consider its form or spirit.

One of the most lively writers of American sketches, in whose hands charcoal marks white, exclaims, "I wish I was a pig; there's some sense in being a pig that's fat; pigs are decent behaved people and good citizens, though they have no votes." No considerate spectator of the calm content, and philosophical repose of the inmates of the pens could refuse to respond with heartfelt sincerity to such reasonable wish and opinions.—Pigs do not buy lands, nor build houses, nor pay taxes, nor have bills left with an attorney for collection, not subject themselves to the caprice of any court except that of the judges of swine. They are not abused for owning bank shares, nor obliged to borrow money to support those who denounce them. They never burst their boilers, nor have messengers sent under an assignment process to confiscate their estates to defray the cost of settling them. Pigs are above being politicians. No hog of respectability was ever heard to express an opinion on the sub-treasury system, or to commit himself in relation to the vexed question of the license laws. Nor has it been ever known, that a pig has reversed the aspiration for happiness already quoted, by praying that he might be a man. There is no comparison between pigdom and manhood.

All which, in behalf of the pigs, and of the absent counsellor, and present senators, representatives, justices, officers and soldiers of the committee, is respectfully submitted. WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

Yankee Farmer.

Whittington's White Wheat.

Our patriotic and esteemed county member, T. Hodges, Esq. has done good service to agriculture by testing the value of the above named wheat. Two years since he sowed four bushels, which produced ninety-seven bushels, which he has sown this year. The crop is calculated as likely to produce from five to six quarters per acre! That our agricultural friends may judge for themselves, the honorable member has favored us with a specimen of this year's crop, of which the ears are remarkably full and heavy, and the straw of many stalks measures six feet in height. This specimen we shall have great pleasure in showing to any person who may take an interest in thematter. If this wheat were generally cultivated with equal success, it might increase the quantity grown every year from the same breadth of land by one-fourth, if not by one-third.—*Maidstone (Eng.) Gazette.*

A beautiful sample of Whittington's new wheat has just been shown to us. It was grown by Mr. John Nichols, Powick—stands six feet three inches high, throws up from twenty to thirty shoots, and the ears are from six to seven inches long. An ordinary crop of this most prolific variety averages about thirty thrave an acre; and, almost incredible as it may appear, we are informed that the parcel of which we have been speaking will yield an average of 60. The wheat may be seen at thismoment upon the ground, and must be an object of great interest to agriculturists.—*Worcester (Eng.) Herald.*

Composts,

Are useful in two cases—1. To save fertilizing matters, which might otherwise be wasted or lost; as the urine of cattle, or the gaseous matters which are evolved from a dung heap undergoing fermentation. And secondly, to render soluable, and available as the food of plants, that which is not already so, as swamp earth, woody fibre, &c. But there is nothing *added* to the elements of fertility by mixing vegetable, animal and mineral matters in a compost heap. On the contrary, lime is known to be decidedly prejudicial when mixed with yard dung, and by some is thought to be so when mixed with peat earth, by forming with them new combinations that are insoluble.—*Cultivator.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

NOTES ON WESTERN NEW-YORK--No. 6.

STATISTICS.

In order that my remarks on the agriculture of this district, and the several divisions of it, made by the causes already alluded to, may be the better understood, I have collected from the survey of the state as given in the census of 1835, (the latest that has been made) some results that will show the relative importance of this section of the state, and exhibit at a glance the number of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, of each county. I have also added the number of improved acres of land, and the population, in the several counties. To render the view complete in an agricultural point of view, the number of bushels of each kind of grain raised should have been taken at the same time; and it is to be hoped that when the next census of the state is taken, this important item will be included. Perhaps nothing could give so striking a view of the value of agriculture, and the actual wealth produced from the soil, as a table of the amount of grain raised in Western New York for a single year. As it is, much must be left to conjecture.

In the southern slope, I have included the following counties; for though some part of Chatauque lies on the lake Erie slope, the general character of the soils is such as to render its position in the present groupe, most proper as well as natural.

Counties.	*Imp'd acres.*	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Pop.*
Chatauque,	167,135	10,296	55,490	95,903	35,923	44,869
Cattaraugus,	87,596	4,990	28,644	39,509	24,986	24,896
Allegany,	139,324	8,891	42,641	81,335	31,219	45,214
Steuben,	183,776	10,520	42,565	100,661	35,322	41,425
Tioga,	139,719	8,309	32,476	46,186	23,457	33,999
Broome,	93,769	4,139	18,696	31,784	12,583	20,190
Cortland,	118,859	7,515	32,992	85,748	20,624	24,168
Chenango,	248,566	12,287	56,619	161,220	27,871	40,762
	1,178,744	66,947	310,123	642,346	211,985	276,523

In the middle or elevated range, I have included the counties below, giving to it both Tompkins and Cayuga, since the former, from the nature of the soil, and its productions clearly belongs to it, though farther south than Cortland, which is classed with the first counties; and the latter, though it reaches to the lake, has but a narrow belt on that slope, the great mass of the population being on the argillaceous zone, or the towns bordering upon it.

Counties.	*Imp'd acres.*	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Pop.*
Erie,	162,894	12,039	44,407	69,256	37,544	57,594
Genesee,	305,488	19,744	60,590	136,471	57,144	58,588
Livingston,	177,531	11,183	30,273	127,179	33,748	31,092
Ontario,	231,679	14,349	37,166	131,606	41,046	40,870
Yates,	115,973	6,923	19,466	58,702	19,375	19,796
Seneca,	131,648	8,084	21,257	49,251	20,624	22,627
Cayuga,	257,660	15,309	45,847	125,053	47,112	49,202
Tompkins,	186,180	11,924	38,289	77,141	32,930	38,008
Onondaga,	270,330	17,600	49,543	121,845	50,284	60,908
Madison,	223,147	11,287	44,488	179,903	30,680	41,741
	2,062,538	128,462	391,326	1,076,407	370,487	420,426

The remaining counties of the western district are included in the lake slope proper, embracing all the red-sandstone formation, and, west of Wayne county, most of the limestone zone.

Counties.	*Imp'd acres.*	*Horses.*	*Cattle.*	*Sheep.*	*Swine.*	*Pop.*
Niagara,	98,394	7,141	21,385	29,197	28,510	26,490
Orleans,	117,585	6,939	19,502	48,038	20,135	22,893
Monroe,	229,357	14,954	36,629	82,736	44,010	58,085
Wayne,	153,530	11,281	33,261	64,546	34,806	37,888
Oswego,	110,186	7,956	31,616	52,074	25,345	38,245
	709,052	48,271	142,393	276,591	153,096	183,601

These tables, imperfect as they are, and falling as they do very far below what a similar enumeration would show at the present time; will give some idea of the relative importance of Western New York, compared with the rest of the state. It will be seen that in 1835, the number of improved acres was 3,950,334; the number of inhabitants, 880,550; of horses 243,680; of cattle, 843,842: of sheep, 1,995,344; of swine, 735,,568. This enumeration gives to each individual, (disregarding fractions) of improved land 4 acres; horses, one to four individuals; neat cattle, one to each inhabitant; sheep, two to each one; and swine, one to every individual. Perhaps in no one item has the increase been so great as in that of sheep. A single instance will illustrate this. The town of Pompey, in Onondaga county, is stated in 1835 as having 22,936 sheep; at the present moment the number in that town exceeds 55,000; and it would not be hazarding much to affirm that the whole number in the district now exceeds four millions.

The rapid increase of Western New York, in population and wealth, is probably without a parallel in the history of nations. Those who are desirous of tracing its progress in the first respect, are referred to an article entitled the 'first and last census of New York,' at the 48th page of the first volume of the Genesee Farmer, and as to the last, personal examination of the country will satisfy the most sceptical.

Owing to the want of tables made 'by authority,' any estimate made of the agricultural products of this region can be little more than conjecture; still an approximation may be attempted on grounds that examination would show to be tolerably satisfactory. A careful estimate of the quantities of grain grown in one of the small towns on the middle or argillaceous zone, a town containing about two thousand inhabitants, has been made for two or three years past, and the average shows a total of about 20,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels barley, and 25,000 bushels of oats annually. That town cannot be considered as a whole, a first rate grain town; and probably so far as wheat is concerned, it would rather fall below than exceed the average of the whole of Western New York. At this rate, however, the production of wheat would be about ten bushels to each inhabitant of the counties I have included, or about ten million of bushels.

It has been estimated by careful observers at home and abroad, and documents prepared with accuracy in foreign countries, show that the average quantity of grain consumed by each individual is equal to five and a half to six bushels. The number of inhabitants in this district is now more than a million, and the quantity consumed will of course be five or six millions of bushels. The number of barrels of flour forwarded on the Erie canal the present year, (including wheat in bulk at five bushels to the barrel) will nearly equal a million of barrels, or five millions of bushels of wheat. Deduct from this one million for wheat brought from Ohio, &c., and it will leave four millions as the export of this district for this year; or if this is added to the quantity required for consumption, it will give as above for the district a product of about ten millions of bushels.

Again, the number of cleared acres in the town alluded to is about 11,000; the number in the whole district exceeds four millions of improved acres. This number, at the same ratio, would give about eight millions as the wheat crop of the district; but as I have remarked that town falls under rather than exceeds the average of the whole, the result this way will not differ materially from the other tests I have applied, and will go far to fix the crop of the district at ten millions of wheat.

Five bushels of barley to each individual would evidently be too large an estimate for the whole district, as compartively little is raised on the southern slope, or in those counties on the lake slope where wheat is the most certain, and of course valuable crop. Perhaps two and half or three millions, would be as much as the average crop for three years past, and the greater part of this is grown in two or three counties, of which Onondaga and Cayuga are the principal.

I think that twelve bushels of oats to an individual, or twelve million in the district, would not exceed the actual quantity. It would probably exceed the quantity raised on the northern slope, where wheat is the principal grain; and fall rather short of the quantity on the middle and southern zones, where oats are more extensively cultivated.

In estimating the value of these agricultural products, I shall put them at the average rate of the past year; or twelve shillings for wheat, seven for barley, and three for oats. At this rate the three items of farm produce above, would give the following sums:

10 million bushels of wheat, $1 50 per bushel,	$15,000,000
3....do....do....barley,....87....do	2,625,000
12....do....do....oats,....37½...do	4,500 000
Total value,	$22,125 000

or twenty-two millions, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the wheat, oats and barley of this district alone. Of the products of the dairy; the sales of cattle and sheep; of wool; of corn and potatoes; of pork, and the other numerous sources of income from the agricultural part of the district, I have no means at present of forming an estimate of the value that would approximate to correctness. Perhaps ten millions as the aggregate would be a moderate sum; giving in the whole, as the agricultural product of a single year, the large sum of thirty-two millions of dollars.

We frequently hear the productive value of northern agriculture disparagingly compared with that of the south; I am convinced most unjustly. It is true the greater part of the articles are consumed in the district where they are grown; while the products of the south are first exported, and the money received for them converted into the very items of food and clothing which are produced from the farms of the north. It is this great amount of *export value* which causes the apparent difference; and we hear of the exportation of a hundred millions worth of cotton and sugar, with a feeling bordering on astonishment, forgetting that these are almost their sole articles of cultivation, and that from the sale of these, both food and clothing are to be produced. In looking at the export value of southern agriculture, the actual value of northern product is overlooked. Here, in a single district only of New York, the agricultural product in the aggregate, is equal in value to one-fourth of the cotton and sugar crop of the *whole south;* and besides has the advantage of not requiring exportation to become available to our wants. Could the product of the agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanic interests of this state alone for a single year be accurately ascertained, I am confident we should hear less of the value of that of the south.

There is besides another test of this question, and one which is decisive; the actual advance of the several sections of our country in prosperity and wealth. When any part of the south can be pointed out, which has as rapidly increased in wealth, and all that renders wealth of value, the arts, sciences and comforts of civilized life, as has Western New York, it will be time to admit that the creation of wealth by northern agriculture is inferior and less certain than that of the south.

VIATOR.

THE HOOF-AIL.

MR. TUCKER—I have read the numerous essays in your Monthly paper on the hoof-ail in cattle, and must confess myself at a loss to determine, either from the evidence adduced, or from my own observation, what the cause of the disease is, or from what it has its origin. There are many of opinion that it is caused by ergot in the grasses, and to a superficial observer the evidence would perhaps be conclusive. But on the other hand, the evidence of a number of practical farmers, that it had prevailed where the cattle had fed wholly on straw or clover, and that of one who fed a large quantity of ergot to a calf by way of experiment, which exhibited no ill effects from it, and also from my own observation, that it does not prevail to any considerable extent in the state of New York, except in the northern and western parts, and that the disease is unknown in the northern part of the state of Ohio, I have come to the conclusion that the true origin of the disease is still unknown. For I consider it a distinct disease from freezing for several reasons, one is that in this state we have sometimes very cold weather, yet it does not produce the disease, and the same may be said of other places, where they do not have it. And I have never known, in the regular foot-ail, the hoof to subsequently grow long and turn up as has been mentioned by one of your correspondents, but in cases of freezing both in cattle and sheep, it produces that effect. And if the disease was produced by ergot in grass, then it would follow as a matter of course, that every region of country that produced ergot would be subject to the disease; but that is not the case, for ergot is to be found in abundance in this state, where we have none of the distemper. Farmers are like other men; they often jump at conclusions, and then strive to collect evidence to confirm

them; when the surest way to come to a right conclusion is to collect the evidence first and let the conclusions follow. In 1816 I heard many farmers conjecture it was the spur in spire grass, but I heard no such opinion from any scientific man. Ergot of rye has been analized, and is used by the medical faculty as an emenagogue, which I think is not to produce a morbid circulation of the fluids; and all your correspondents agree that the hoof-ail appears to be the want of a proper circulation of the blood and fluids in the feet and legs of the cattle. Again, if ergot in rye did produce that effect, it does not follow that ergot in grass possesses the same quality, as vegetables differ in their nature their fungus excrescences may also differ. Therefore, it appears to me, that, to come to a right conclusion, whether the disease is caused by ergot in grass, it should be analized and ascertained what properties it does possess. I make these remarks to keep up the inquiry, for it is better we should come to no conclusion than that we should come to a wrong one. As the disease appears to be local in its extent, I am inclined to believe it originates from local causes of soil or climate. But it does not so much matter what may be its origin if we can find a certain cure. I recollect in 1816 and 1821-2, in the state of New York, where I then resided, there were many cases, and some fell under my immediate observation, and many experiments were tried, such as sawing off the toes, making incisions in the bottom of the foot, and pouring hot tar, spirits of turpentine, and the like, and some benefit was attributed to those applications; but still, the disease was considered incurable, except in the incipient stages. In the spring of 1822, one of my neighbors had a valuable pair of oxen taken with the hoof-ail, and lamented it much, as they were his chief dependence for a team. He applied to me for some remedy, and when I first saw them their feet were quite lame, and cracks had formed between the hoof and the foot on the back part of all their hind feet. I procured an ointment (the recipe of which I had before obtained of a farmer) said to cure spavins, strains and bruises on horses; we applied this ointment to their feet with a swab by putting a rope to the leg of the ox and one man holding the foot back when the ox was fastened in his stall, and in a few days a perfect cure was effected without any cutting or bleeding, and the oxen did a good spring's work, and there was no turning up of the hoof afterwards. The next season there were many cases in which the same kind of ointment was applied, and I did not learn that it failed in curing in any instance. There are other diseases in cattle which appear to be local as well as the hoof-ail; for instance, one called the bloody murrain, for I never saw a case of it in that part of the state of New York in which I resided for more than twenty years, and since living in this state three years, I have seen a number of cases, and it is generally fatal. Can you or any of your correspondents furnish a remedy?

The following is a recipe for the ointment above mentioned:

1st. Sps. Terb., one pint.
2d. Ol. Amyg. dul. 2 ounces.
3d. Nitre acid, 1 ounce.
4th. Ol. Succin. Rub., 1 ounce.
5th. Ol. Origanum, 2 ounces.

It is necessary to observe great caution in mixing the above articles or they will produce an explosion. First put the spirits of turpentine into a common porter bottle, add the other articles as numbered, and after putting in the nitric acid, the bottle should stand open until warmth or ebulition subsides, then add the succin. and let it stand in like manner, then add the oil origanum, and let it stand open till cool, after which it may be stopped and stand with perfect safety.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL SIZER.

York, Sandusky co., Ohio, Nov. 10, 1838.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—Read good books—seek good companions—attend to good counsel—imitate good examples—keep good hours, and—never rob yourself of sleep for the purpose of robbing your neighbor's garden of fruit trees.

From the Farmer's Register.

Actual State of Silk Culture in the North, and Remarks on its Extension in the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER—Some years past, I have been endeavoring to collect all the information that was accessible on the subject of the silk culture, with the view of engaging in it as soon as opportunity should offer. And during the past summer I made a visit to some of the northern states, for the purpose of more fully satisfying myself, by personal observation; and to see with my own eyes what was doing there, that might justify the glowing accounts that were published in the agricultural papers. It is now my intention to give, in as fair and impartial a manner as I am capable of doing, the results of my observations; interspersed with such remarks and reflections as they have suggested.

In these times, when so much is done for effect, and when every new enterprise is ushered before the public with so much pomp and circumstance, it is natural that the sanguine should be easily led astray, and come readily to indulge in all the extravagances which characterize the projectors of novel schemes. In regard to silk culture, though I am perfectly convinced that it will be both practicable, and profitable, and that its introduction into this country will become, or ought to become, a general thing at no very distant day; yet considering the progress that has been actually made, and the little that has been accomplished, the wildest calculations have been made of its profits; theory has run far ahead of practice; and very few of those who make such extravagant boastings have tested its real advantages by experiment.

Some years ago, when the subject was first agitated with so much earnestness, a number of incorporated companies with large capitals were established in the eastern states. The most of these have now an existence only in name. Some of the most prominent of them, by attempting too much, and by combining the manufacture with the production of silk, have entirely sunk their means. Others have failed to make any dividends, through the incompetency of agents, or in consequence of the high salaries that were allowed them. Others again, and perhaps all, in a measure, have transferred their zeal from the legitimate object of their establishment, to the tempting allurements held out by the high prices of mulberry trees; and not one, so far as my information extends, has done anything towards extending the knowledge of the silk culture among the people at large, or made any attempts to introduce improvements in the management of the worms, and in the art of reeling and preparing silk. In the excess of their early zeal, the natural order of things was reversed. Lands were provided, buildings and fixtures erected, before there was any food for the sustenance of the worm. Having begun at the wrong end, and been then diverted by other considerations from carrying out the original object of their design, they have failed to answer the purposes contemplated by their formation.

Whoever, therefore, depending on the ostentatious parade with which silk companies have been introduced to the admiring gaze of the readers of silk and agricultural papers, visits New England or elsewhere, with the expectation of seeing the silk culture carried on by them, and of deriving the necessary information from them for his own guidance, cannot fail to be disappointed. He must go to private individuals for instruction; he must get access into families, engaged in feeding worms, and observe their practices aud management. It is among them only that anything has been done, or from whom anyihing can be reasonably expected. The silk business, in its present state of infancy, will not justify a large outlay, with a view to carrying it on to advantage. And especially is it necessary to consult economy in those places where the white mulberry is depended on as food for the worms. There is not, at present, skill enough in the country to justify the employment of agents, except under the immediate control of the person interested, to superintend the feeding of a large number of worms. When the business shall have been perfected in families, and the process of making silk shall have become generally understood, so that given means may be relied on to effect given results, operations may be extended to a larger scale with greater prospect of success.

At Northampton I expected to see greater progress made in the silk culture than at any other place in the United States. It has claimed for itself the merit of being the pioneer in the great work. For years the Northampton paper has been applauding the efforts that have been making to introduce and extend it. We were led to believe that it was the head-quarters of the silk business—the fountain from which instruction was to flow like a stream, to gladden and enrich the whole country. A great silk company, styled *par excellence*, the "New-York Silk Company," was established there at a early date—a large capital was subscribed—a farm of several hundred acres was purchased at a great price—upwards of one hundred acres were planted in mulberries of one kind or other—a large factory was erected at considerable expense—and there the work terminated. The farm is now offered for sale; and the operations of the company are to be confined in future to the factory. Not a pound of silk, as far as I was informed, has ever been produced by the company. Glowing accounts have also been given of a silk company at Norwich, in Connecticut. Before leaving Virginia, I had been advised to take that place in my route, and was informed that silk would be produced there this year, not by pounds or by hundreds of pounds, but by thousands! During the time I remained in New England, I made diligent inquiries about Norwich, and could not learn that any thing was in progress there that would instruct or interest a visitor. These examples are given as a fair illustration of what has been performed by incorporated companies. At Northampton, however, we are promised better things for the future; and something has been done during the past season, both in the village and in the neighborhood, in the way of feeding worms. I saw one cocoonery, in which perhaps fifty thousand worms had just completed their labors; and another, erected on a large scale, in which nearly a million of eggs were in the act of being hatched. But there was a great scarcity of food; and liberal prices had to be offered to the owners of such plantations as were situated in the vicinity of the village, for whatever amount of foliage they could supply. So great has been the trade at Northampton, in mulberry trees, that out of the hundreds of thousands of seedlings which have been grown there within the last few years, the number of those planted expressly for feeding worms is very inconsiderable. Perhaps no place has dealt more largely in the article; and the practice of selling off so close as to leave none for feeding worms, has been the subject of considerable censure. A reformation has been promised in this respect; and I was assured by a prominent and enterprising culturist that he was determined hereafter to retain the greater part of his trees for permanent plantations on his own grounds. Should he devote his energies to the silk culture, I know of none whose intelligence and qualifications are better calculated to insure success.

It is not my intention to charge either individuals or associations with a design to delude the public. On the contrary, I have no doubt that most of them were influenced by as correct motives, in advocating the adoption of the silk culture, as generally govern the actions of men, willing to instruct others and promote their interests at the same time that they can do it with advantage to themselves. Neither do I believe that the silk culture is intended or expected to turn out a mere delusion. If companies have failed, individuals have been eminently successful, in a smaller way, it is true, but on a scale large enough to prove that the culture is both practicable and advantageous. A number of instances might be adduced to establish the fact that worms may be fed in this country, and carried through their various ages in perfect health; that the climate is admirably adapted to their welfare; and that silk of the best quality may be readily produced. The reason, therefore, that so little actual progress has been made, considering the much that has been said and written, and the great degree of public attention and even excitement that has been elicited in its behalf, is to be found in causes sufficiently obvious, and which have already been adverted to. The wonderful demand for the *Morus multicaulis* and other valuable species of the mulberry, renders the cultivation of these plants the most profitable agricultural occupation that ever was followed in this country. A greater profit is to be derived from a few acres of land under this culture, than from large fields of wheat or corn, or even cotton or tobacco. As long as men will consult their interests, it is not to be supposed that the slow and tedious process of rearing silk worms and reeling silk, however profitable it may be, compared with most other agricultural pursuits, will be prosecuted with full vigor, while the profit to be derived from the sale of the plant which constitutes the food of the worm, transcends in value that of the silk to be derived from it.—While the demand for the mulberry continues to be extensive, and the prices high, it will be idle to expect that silk will be produced in large quantities. But in a few years, when the country comes to be well stocked, and the prices decline so much that sales can with difficulty be effected, a new state of things may be anticipated. There will then be no other resource but to appropriate the mulberry to its legitimate use; the community at large will be compelled by the force of circumstances to engage in the culture of silk, and we may then expect to see the business extensively flourish. In the mean time, the experiments that are making will lead to improvements in the management of the worm; every year will be adding something to the stock of knowledge and contributing to ultimate success. The mulberry will shortly be in the possession of every family, or readily accessible to all; and no longer, as at present, capable of being monopolized by speculators, who having no

interest in the establishment of the silk culture farther than to supply the plants, and never intending to follow it as a branch of industry, are intent only on deriving a heavy profit from them.

I am not one of those that object to seeing the mulberry sell at fair prices. If there was no demand for them, all attempts to extend the silk culture would fail. But I do object to making the mulberry culture and the silk culture two distinct branches of business; and, above all, to the practice which many persons follow, of calling themselves *silk-culturists*, when they are only speculators in the plants, or growers of them for the market. None talk more largely of the benefits of making this a silk growing country—none discourse more eloquently on the advantages to be derived from adopting the culture—while the main object is to create a demand for their trees. The press teems with "silk-growers' guides," and other publications, from the fertile pens of mulberry growers, demonstrating in glowing language the enormous profits of the silk culture. It would be desirable if public opinion could be brought to bear upon such persons, and compel them—a reasonable compulsion it would be—to appropriate some of their profits to the construction of cocooneries, in order to prove to those whom they are persuading to purchase, that silk may be profitably produced; and give them ocular demonstration that their trees are worth what is demanded for them. By this mode, the sale of trees might not be diminished; it would probably be promoted; but at the same time, every person would purchase with a knowledge of what he was doing; and the trees would fall into the hands of those who would endeavor to convert a portion of them into silk. Had this system been pursued, and light shed among the people, even the present high prices for the mulberry might not be above their value; at any rate, the demand would not be a factitious one. It is in truth a most valuable plant if the silk culture is practicable, and deserving of higher appreciation, from the fact that it is reproduced with so much facility. Although the actual cost and labor of propagation are inconsiderable, yet its intrinsic merits so far surpass those of any other mulberry, that for an outlay of five dollars, a stock of plants may be obtained, in four or five years, capable of sustaining millions of worms. It would therefore be better to give even a dollar a piece for a few plants, than to give a dollar a thousand for the old white mulberry, which would only be fit to feed from, at six years of age, with a scanty supply of foliage, and difficult to gather, even then.

(*Remainder next week.*)

From the American Silk Grower.

SILK CULTURE.

Messrs. Editors—Having fed a small number of silk worms the past season, and having, as I suppose, succeeded well, I send you a brief account of my fixtures, feeding, &c. If you think my experience will in the least degree aid the good cause in which we are in common engaged, you are at liberty to publish it. My cocoonery is 36 feet by 18, two stories high, lathed and plastered, with a chimney in each end, and a cellar under the whole. The building is substantial and well finished. It has 28 windows and 5 doors, blinds and venitian shutters. The building was intended to be converted into a dwelling in the event of its not being used as a cocoonery. Two rows of shelves, the whole length of the building, were put up, each shelf one foot above the other, so that I had large aisles between the rows of shelves and around them, affording ample room for feeding the worms and changing the hurdles. My hurdles are three by four feet, made with cotton twine, not knit, but crossed as a bed cord. I supposed I had accommodations for feeding 2 or 300,000 worms hatched in succession. I accordingly procured two ounces mammoth white eggs, from Mr. Stone, of Burlington, which were understood to come from Germantown, Pa., and several ounces of sulphur colored, from Mr. Comstock, of Hartford. These were all put in glass jars, and placed in the ice house about the 1st. of April. The 15th of June, the mammoth white were taken out and exposed for hatching, and in a few days, about 5250 of them hatched, which was all I obtained from the two ounces. I then exposed those I obtained from Hartford, not one of which hatched. Disappointed in my eggs, I called on Mr. A. M. Jerome, of Princeton, who supplied me with a paper of eggs which were in the process of hatching. These I brought home on the 26th of June, and about 25,000 of them hatched. I had then altogether about 30,250 worms. I placed them all on the shelves in the second story; about 12,000 on one side of the room, and the balance on the other side. I fed the whole on the multicaulis, grown from roots and cuttings planted this spring. During the whole time of feeding, the temperature ranged very high, being several days as high as 93 degrees Fahrenheit, and seldom less than 72 degrees.

When I cemmenced, all the knowledge I had on the whole subject was "book knowledge." I had never seen a cocoonery, and never but once had seen worms feeding. My colored man, who had never seen worms, gathered the leaves and fed the worms until within about two weeks of winding, when I employed an aged man to assist him. Having some leisure, I spent considerable time in the cocoonery, determined to watch the feeding with care. A premium of $100 having been offered by the Monmouth Silk Manufacturing Company, to the person who would raise the greatest number of pounds of cocoons from the sixteenth of an acre, I measured the above quantity of land, and planted it with roots set upright, the rows eighteen inches apart, and the trees eight inches apart in the rows. The 12,000 worms above alluded to I fed on the premium trees. The drouth continuing so severe, and fearing the leaves on the premium trees would fail, on the 19th of July I took off about 5000, for which I borrowed leaves to carry them through. From this time it required 143 pounds of leaves. In about twenty-six days the mammoth white began to rise, and in about 31 days all, or nearly all, had risen. On the 28th day a few of the sulphur began to wind, and by the 35th day, all had wound.—As a general rule we fed four times a day, never at night. After the second week we changed the hurdles every two or three days; the room was well ventilated, and always sweet and clean. Although good attention was given to all the worms, yet a little more attention was given by myself to the premium worms. They were fed just as often as they consumed the leaves previously given, and the difference in the size of the cocoons was obvious, the premium cocoons being very perceptibly the largest and most firm. The whole number of pounds of cocoons from the worms fed as above, was 86 lbs. 9 oz; the whole number of pounds fed on the premium trees was 38, or if an allowance is made for borrowed leaves, allowing 21 pounds of leaves to a pound of cocoons, the number fed on premium trees would be 31 pounds, 14 oz. Of the mammoth white it required 350 cocoons to make a pound; of the premium sulphur cocoons 290 to 390; 192 of the largest, after the floss was taken off, made a pound; of the sulphur colored cocoons, not premium, it required about 325 to make a pound. The worms were vigorous and healthy during the whole time of feeding, I think remarkably so; indeed I do not know that I lost a single worm by disease. Being a healthy crop, I saved most of my cocoons for eggs, and I have about four pounds of the finest eggs I have ever seen. I stifled, probably, 25 lbs. of cocoons in order to make a specimen of sewing silk. August 4th, I obtained a small paper of two crop eggs from Wm. Imlay, Esq., of Allentown; only 300 or 400 of them hatched, which I fed on my premium trees. These were also healthy and vigorous, but they did not wind under thirty days, and the cocoons were small. Owing to the impossibility of procuring eggs to hatch in successive crops, I have only raised 31 lbs. 14 oz. from my 1-16th of an acre though my trees are smaller than yours in Burlington. This, I believe, is not more than one half the amount I could have fed if I had been able to procure eggs and hatch them as wanted. The trees do not appear now to have lost any of their foliage. Enough has been done, however, to show that raising silk is profitable even the first year, in the hands of the most inexperienced. I hope you will write an article on this subject, and from what *has* been done, show what *can* be done. From my experience, I am perfectly satisfied there is no mystery or difficulty in feeding the silk worm. If the eggs are from a healthy crop, and if the worms are kept clean and well fed, success is certain, and from the acknowledged enterprise of our people, I am perfectly satisfied the silk business will succeed, and at no distant period will become a source of vast national and individual wealth. May your valuable publication aid, as I have no doubt it will, in hastening this, by inducing our intelligent farmers and others to engage in the business.

Yours truly, R. V. M'Lean.

Freehold, N. J. Sept. 20, 1838.

BUTTER.

The business of making butter for sale in the market, is a primary concern with a very large proportion of farmers who reside within a reasonable distance from towns or cities, and to obtain the best price for it, is of course, an object of much importance in this money-making age of the world. Yet it is not a little surprising that, notwithstanding every body knows how to make butter, so small a proportion of what is taken to market commands the price of a first rate article. I think it may safely be said, that not one-fourth part of it can be assumed as first rate in quality, and of course, much the larger part of it is sold at inferior prices. This, in many cases, must be ascribed to carelessness, inattention to neatness and cleanlines, and perhaps, in many cases, to the impurities of the cellar, or milk-house, in which the milk or cream is kept. The atmosphere of the apartment where the milk is kept, should be entirely pure and free from all contamination. No decaying vegetables, barrels of fish, sourkrout, musty casks, and other articles which tend to render the air impure, ought to be permitted to remain in the same apartment with milk or cream. Fluids absorb the noxious vapors of the air in a remarkable degree. A pitcher of water being permitted to stand over night in a room where a segar has been smoked, in the morning will be found to be strongly impregnated with it.

It will be found to be impossible to make butter of good flavor and of first rate quality, if the apartment in which the milk is set is not kept entirely free from all smell of what kind soever. It will receive a taint from foul air, of which it can never be divested, by any process whatever; therefore, if you desire to obtain the highest market price for your butter, keep your milk houses and cellars as sweet and clean as your parlors, and let the exhibition of it in the market-place be so perfectly neat and tidy as to attract the admiration of purchasers, and be sure never to attempt to sell a pound of butter with a segar in your mouth.—*Farmer's Cab.*

From the Rural Library.

SWINE.

SORT OF PIG—MANNER OF KEEPING HOGS—FATTING.

1. This animal is one of the most valuable stock of either farmer or laborer. A shoat or young pig may be obtained for a trifle; and its food, being part a gradual expense and part obtained for the trouble of gathering; the whole is not felt; and when killing time comes, there is the house full of meat, and smiling plenty welcomes all around. A good store of provisions *ahead*, does much to make all things comfortable. We must eat daily, and what is better than good bread and a slice of pork or bacon.

2. *The sort of pig*, for the cottager, is the short-faced Berkshire, or grass breed. This description of pigs are short-legged, long bodies, short and small heads;—they are wide bodies, and are capable of taking on a large quantity of fat. I have seen varieties of this short-faced breed scattered all over the country. They are known by different names in different parts, but their principal qualities and points are the same, viz., easy keepers, aptitude to fatten, and general thrift. They will keep in good growing condition with grass, and the weeds and waste from the garden; but the long-legged, long-headed, lanky things, often kept, consume an enormous quantity of food, and would positively starve where the former would grow fat.

3. *The manner of keeping hogs.*—This will greatly depend on your situation;—supposing you have only a yard and bit of garden lot, make him a sty at one corner, and in this, fix him a sleeping place; warm and dry.—Put a wire or ring well up in his nose, or if only two or three months old, you may cut the two strong tendons of the snout with a sharp knife, about an inch and a half from the nose. Let the trough be fixed with the end coming out of the sty, so that you may fill it without interruption from the greedy pig.

4. I will suppose that you have purchased a shoat about May;—that will be time enough to begin, as the garden will begin to have weeds and early plants for use. The woods and lanes, also, will then offer to the industrious a plentiful supply of wild parsneps, skunk cabbage, plantain, and a variety of other things, (all excellent food) and will help you along, with the wash and a little corn or Indian meal, occasionally; and, as the summer advances, the garden will give you abundance. By putting a good sized yoke on him, you may often give him a run, so that he may obtain his own food, and, if you have the cow, there will be the buttermilk and slops in plenty. About the first of September, begin gradually to give him richer food. To commence fatting, some begin at the latter end of August. The thing is best done gradually, and may be attained by supplying two troughs—one with raw potatoes, the other with dry corn. This way is attended with the least possible trouble or expense; but if you have land enough, sow, broadcast, a quantity of bush peas, and when ripe, they can be mowed and given in straw. Peas make good solid pork, and it will not waste in the pot like the potato and slop-fed. Farmers often prefer to have their swine food made sour by fermenting;—for this, the following plan may answer: Steam or boil potatoes, mash them, and mix with the liquor while scalding hot, oats, Indian-meal, pea-meal, or the meal of any other kind of grain. Have ready several tubs or other vessels to receive this wash, and when it is fermented to the proper degree, give it to the animals. It should not stand till it has become very sour; and if the putrid fermentation has commenced, it is nearly ruined.

5. A fatting pig will eat two or three pecks of corn or meal per week; a hog, upwards of a bushel, in proportion in his size. Always give as much as they will eat up clean, but not any to be left in the trough. The following, from a variety of experiments, are said to be the qualities of pork fed thus: Milk, with some grain meal, makes the best and heaviest pork. Peas, oats, and barley, make the next in value. Bean-fed pork is hard, ill-flavored. and indigestible. Potato-fed is loose,

insipid, weighs light, and wastes much in cookery—and mixture of these deteriorates (Indian corn much the same.) Clover-fed is yellow, unsubstantial, and ill-tasted. Fattened on acorns, it is hard, light, and unwholesome. On oil cakes, seeds, or chandler's graves, it is loose, greasy, and little better than carrion. On butcher's offal, luscious, rank, and full of gravy, but of a strong and disgusting scent.

6. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, member of the Board of Agriculture, N. Y., writes: "Farmers differ much in their raising and fatting swine—some permitting their shoats to run at large eighteen months, till they are penned up to fatten. This is the most troublesome and least profitable way. Others give them a range in clover pastures, and begin to fatten them earlier. I apprehend there is a much more profitable way, and attended with less trouble, for those who have the right breed.—According to the quantity of pork wanted, should be the number or breeding sows kept over, and there should be no other hogs on the farm but the breeding sows.—These, when they pig the latter end of March, should be fed in the most attentive manner with swill and shorts. The pigs, from a full grown sow, will generally be twelve in number. These should be thinned down to eight; and as soon as they begin to feed freely out of the troughs, should be weaned and fed regularly with green tares, clover, boiled potatoes, ground peas, unmerchantable corn, or any other nourishing food—turning them out every day into a small yard, where there is a shallow pound for them to lie in. A remarkable breed of pigs, which had been treated pretty much in this manner, were exhibited at the last Duanesburgh Fair; when eight months old, one of them was slaughtered, and weighed exactly *three hundred and eleven pounds.* They attracted universal attention, and I certainly never saw such animals before. This method, as it is attended with as little trouble, and leaves so small a quantity of stock on hand to winter over, appears to me to be more economical, in ever point of view, than any other which is practised."

7. To save waste, a trough, with a sliding board, that admits the head of the hog as he feeds, and closes as he draws it out, is highly spoken of.

From the National Intelligencer.

SILK AND SUGAR.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the liberty to make the enclosed copy of a letter from a gentleman now in Paris, to the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of this city, which I submit to you for publication. It is gratifying to find the inventive genius of Professor Morse so signally acknowledged in France; and the suggestions of the writer at the close of the letter, *in relation to the production of Silk and Sugar*, are of such vast importance as will, I hope, be felt by those who possess the power to direct the attention and energies of the agriculturists of our country to these new sources of national wealth.

With great respect, &c.

—

"*Paris, Sept.* 12, 1838.

"MY DEAR SIR—I am sure you will be glad to learn, that our American friend, Professor Morse, of the New-York City University, is producing a very great sensation among the learned men of this kingdom, by his ingenious and wonderful Magnetic Telegraph. He submitted it to the examination of the Academy of Sciences of the Royal Institute of France, at their sitting on Monday last, and the deepest interest was excited among the members of that learned body on the subject. Its novelty, beauty, simplicity and power, were highly commended.

"M. Arago, the learned and eminent Principal in the Astronomical Observatory of the French Government, has manifested a very lively gratification in regard to it. He addressed the Academy in regard to our countryman's invention, in terms that could not but have been most pleasing, as they were certainly most creditable to Mr. Morse. It is understood, that a report of the exhibition will be submitted by M. Arago in the forthcoming number of the published proceedings of the Institute. The favorable consideration and opinion of a man and philosopher so eminent in the scientific world as M. Arago, and so intimately associated with the learned institutions of the French Government, will be in itself a rich reward for American ingenuity to attain in the field of science. Other projects for the establishment of a magnetic telegraph have been broached here, especially from Prof. Wheatstone of London, and Prof. Steinheil of Munich. It is said, however, to be very manifest that our Yankee Professor is ahead of them all in all the essential requisites of such an invention, and that he is in the way to bear off the palm. In simplicity of design, cheapness of construction, and efficiency, Professor Morse's Telegraph transcends all yet made known. In each of these qualities, it is admitted by those who have inspected it closely, there seems to be little else to desire. It is certain, moreover, that in priority of discovery he antedates all others.

"In being abroad, among strangers and foreigners, one's nationality of feeling may be somewhat more excitable than at home. Be this as it may, one cannot but feel gratified, as an American, that our countryman, like Fulton in the practical science of steam, is thus in advance of the learned men of the old world in this triumphant adaptation to every day uses of the elder sister of steam power, *electricity.* The result of his ingenuity will in a few years impart to the intercourse of men at points distant from each other an aspect no less wonderful and influential than that which the use of steam power has already imparted to it. In this respect, another revolution is at hand, even more wonderful than its predecessor. I do not doubt that within the next ten years you will see this electric power adopted between all commercial points of magnitude on both sides of the Atlantic for purposes of correspondence, and men enabled to send their orders or news of events from one point to another with the speed of lightning itself, superseding thereby all the old modes of "express mails" and of post boy correspondence in all matters of moment to Governments and trade. The extremities of nations will be literally *wired* together, and brought for all purposes of written correspondence, within the compactness of a common centre. In the U. S., for instance, you may expect to find, at no very distant day the Executive messages, and the daily votes of each House of Congress, made known at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, and Portland—at New Orleans, Cincinnati, &c., as soon as they can be known at Baltimore, or even at the opposite extremity of Pennsylvania avenue! The merchant at Boston or New-York will yet be able to correspond with his ship master at New-Orleans on the subject of freights, prices of cotton, sugar, &c., in every hour of the day, and give orders and receive return answers between the same distant points in the one and same hour, and by night as well as by day, amid storms as readily as amid sunshine! To predict this much seems now like a fairy tale; and it is, indeed overwhelming to contemplate the realities which science and practical skill are pouring in upon our age. It is no longer a proverb, but the saying has risen to the solemnity of a mathematical truth, that '*truth is stranger than fiction.*' Abstract imagination is no longer a match for reality in the race that science has instituted on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I have been highly gratified to find that the French Government is pushing with all its might every species of research and experiment upon the two subjects which are destined to be of leading interest and absorbing importance to our country—I mean the growth and manufacture of the sugar beet, and the treatment of the silk worm. It is to be hoped that the American Government will no longer slumber, for slumbering it still is, in reference to these interests, but that, without any stinted calculations of the cost, it will forthwith adopt all necessary measures for developing within its own limits, and making known to our own citizens, the incalculably extended resources which are within the reach of Americans in reference to the growth and manufacture of the sugar beet, and the rearing of silk worms. I have taken all pains to supply myself with every treatise of value yet published here upon these subjects, with a view of converting them to such use, in the diffusion among my friends of the details they furnish, as my limited leisure and opportunities will permit. But the spirit and policy of the French Government on these and like matters of national interest are worthy of all commendation. It is in this spirit and this policy I would like to see the Federal Government of the American States imitate the French and other European Governments. Expenditures thus incurred, will, like the bread of charity cast upon the waters, return in due season with manifold blessings to the donor."

Leached Ashes for Manure.

In passing through many towns in the eastern section of this State, we recollect having repeatedly seen potash manufactories placed immediately over streams; and on inquiring the reason for their being thus situated, were told that it was for the convenience of getting rid of the leached ashes by throwing them into the stream and letting them float away. In the immediate vicinity of these establishments, you will frequently find that kind of soil which would be most essentially benefitted by an application of leached ashes, and if farmers would haul them on to their land they them increase their crops fifty per cent. In some instances we have known farmers who did not live two miles from an establishment, where thousands of bushels of leached ashes were floated "down stream" every spring, to buy plaster for manure, and pay six dollars per ton for it, and haul it nearly forty miles, when they might have had the ashes for hauling.

It is said that ashes lose but a small portion of that property which affords nourishment to plants, by leaching; hence they are nearly as good for farmers after their alkali has been extracted as before, and for some kinds of soils they are as good ton for ton as plaster.

We do hope that farmers in the vicinity of these establishments, will wake up to a sense of their interest, and not suffer this wasteful, slovenly practice any longer to go on. It is no wonder that times are hard and that provisions are scarce, so long as a course of economy of this kind is pursued. It is directly calculated to produce scarcity and hard times. Three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, of the farmers in our State, might raise double the amount of crops they do, upon the same ground they cultivate by collecting every thing within their reach that will make manure and applying it to their land. The only way that times can be made easy, is by producing more and consuming less, and these may be done by one half, if farmers will only come to the work with spirit and energy. If there is a muck hole on your premises take its contents to your compost heap—if there is a tanner in your vicinity, collect all the scrapings of hides and every thing he makes will increase your compost heap;—if a shoe maker collect all the acrids of leather that he sweeps out at his door—and see that not a gill of liquid or an ounce of any substance is thrown from your house that will enrich your compest heap, that does not go to it. In short, a farmer should guard his manure heap with as much care and solicitude as he does his flour or meat barrel, for on this his success mainly depends.—*Maine Farmer.*

SWINE.

The following observations respecting this ugly, uncouth, but useful animal, are mostly condensed from a number of authors on both sides of the Atlantic:—

It is best to begin to fatten hogs the latter part of August or the beginning of September, so that they may be fit for the butcher before the weather becomes very cold, as it is very difficult to put flesh on them in cold weather.

When you commence fatting swine, care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with appetite. If they become cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and other diseases. Their troughs should be replenished with a small quantity of food at a time, and kept always clean and well seasoned with salt.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the stye; one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way it is probable that the animal would not only thrive without water, but need no antimony, brimstone, nor other medical substances; for raw potatoes being cooling and loosing, might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas, perhaps dry Indian corn, or what would be better, Indian meal might be substituted. This mode of management with swine was first recommended in the New England Farmer of Aug. 16, 1824, and we are glad to see that it has been adopted by a writer for the Northern Farmer.

Cunningham, in his Two Years in New South Wales, relates—'I had often heard it said among sailors, that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of mushing up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived that they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig's being lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found tumbled into the coal hole, and there lived all that period without a morsel of any thing to feed on but coals; on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case which came under his observation, and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, our surprise ceases.

I always cause as many peas as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the same manner, nearly, as my barley; this management has succeeded very well with me. Young pigs require warm meat to make them grow. Corn and cold water will make them sleek and healthy; but warm beverage is considered requisite to a quick growth.

EVERY STYE SHOULD HAVE A RUBBING-POST.—Having occasion to shift two hogs out of a stye without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, I had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals when they went in were dirty, with broken coats, and with dull heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleekly haired; *the enjoyment of*

the post was discernable even in their looks; in their liveliness and apparent contentment.

From experience, I have found that swine prefer lucerne to clover. A small quantity of corn, peas, or beans, is certainly necessary to be given to them. Potatoes, either whole or mushed in the water in which they are boiled, or mixed in the trough with barley meal scalded, is very good feed for swine. When rearing, a small quantity of food given once or twice a day, with lucerne, clover, grass and offals, is sufficient. When fattening, a constant supply is essentially necessary, so as not to leave the troughs encumbered with stale food, which should be cleaned out and given to store swine. An iron kettle is best to boil potatoes in, as copper, brass and lead, are extremely dangerous and generate poison, if allowed to be left with any water in them, therefore it is necessary they should be immediately emptied and cleaned out. Swine while fattening should be kept as clean as possible and well supplied with dry litter. Two or three times in a week add about three table spoonfuls of salt to each bushel of their food, which assists digestion and promotes appetite.—*Essex Gazette.*

From the Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

It is cheering to find so many of the papers, advocating the claims of Agriculturists to the patronage of the state, and urging the necessity of the establishment of a school where a knowledge of practical agricultural operations can be obtained, as well as the rudiments of the common branches of education. The idea is becoming daily more prevalent, that science is necessary for the farmer, and the fact that it is by the aid of science that all the important discoveries have been made—the invention of implements sought out, and the means of producing wealth increased a hundred fold. And by an investigation and application of the same principles, the same results will be realized on a higher and more useful scale. The march of mind is upward and onward, but human ingenuity can never arrive at perfection. Half a century hence our own times will be looked at with as much surprise as we regard the beclouded condition of our ancestors who lived a half century ago. Within that time will be brought forth improvements more wonderfully in their operation than the effects of steam, and of higher practical utility than the spinning genny. The advancement of society will be in proportion to the present means of obtaining a knowledge of the sciences and investigating the mysteries of nature, to the advantages in these things possessed by those who lived forty years ago. People are beginning to think more seriously and deeply, upon the source of wealth and the means of procuring it. They are beginning to realize, that production and commerce are the only means of national wealth, and that when the former is depressed and limited, the latter is paralized and useless. But foster, protect and encourage, production, and every branch of trade and commerce is lively and active and adds to the comfort and happiness of the whole people. Diffusing the light of science among the several producing classes, and teaching them to apply it to their several occupations, is affording them facilities which they can in no other way enjoy. The immense amount of wealth that may accrue to the State in fifty years, by the establishment of an Agricultural School and pattern farm is incalculable. If by this means, a method should be discovered by which one bushel more of wheat can be raised to the acre than now is done, the result would be almost increditable; and this to what might justly be expected from such an establishment, is as a drop to the ocean. This subject justly deserves the serious attention of every man in the State, and these remarks are made for the purpose of drawing their attention to it, and we hope it will receive that degree of reflection its importance demands.

Potato Cheese.

In Germany, great quantities of this article are made, and it is stated that the cheese will retain its freshness for several years, if kept in close vessels. It is prepared by boiling the potatoes, and reducing them, when cold, to a pulp, rejecting skins. Sour milk is added, or else sweet curd, with the wney pressed out, in the proportion of a pint to five pounds of pulp. It is kneaded several times, drained in small baskets, and simply dried in the shade.—*American Silk Grower.*

The Turnep Fly,

Has been uncommonly destructive this year to the ruta baga crop. It seems now to be confidently affirmed in some of the European agricultural journals, that sulphur, or brimstone, may be effectually employed as a preventive. One mode of using it is, slightly to moisten the seed and roll it in sulphur, previous to sowing. The other, to keep the seed for some time in sulphur, and to sow the sulphur with the seed. It is affirmed, that the young plants in this way become so strongly impregnated with the sulphur, that the fly will not touch them. Sulphur is so extremely subtile, that it is known to diffuse itself, in a very short time, through the vegetable, as well as the animal system; and it is known to be obnoxious or destructive to the whole race of insects. The turnep seed imbibes it, and imparts it, with the sap, to the young plumule, or stem. Although the prescription is now out of season, it should be laid by for trial at the sowing season.—*Cultivator.*

DURHAM CATTLE.—The Lexington Intelligencer of the 14th September says, there have been two sales of short horn Durham cattle in that neighborhood, being the stock of Maslin and Samuel Smith, Esqrs. At the sale of the latter, a cow and sucking calf sold for $2,100. Another at $1,350—others at $1,100 $1,000, &c. The whole stock of Samuel Smith sold for betwcen $20,000 and $30,000.—*Cultivator.*

ROHAN POTATOES.—In our last number, we recorded the fact, that friend Orsment, of the United Society, had raised one bushel of potatoes from a single tuber. We have now to notice, that the Hon. William Clark, Jr. of Northampton, raised *two bushels and one peck*, from one Rohan potato.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the Religious Souvenir for 1839.

AGRICULTURE.

BY C. W. EVEREST.

How blest the Farmer's simple life!—
How pure the joy it yields!
Far from the world's tempestuous strife,
Free, 'mid the scented fields!

When Morning woos, with roseate hue,
O'er the far hills away,
His footsteps brush the silvery dew,
To greet the welcoming day.

When Sol's first beam in glory glows,
And blithe the sky-lark's song,
Pleased, to his toil the Farmer goes,
With cheerful steps along.

While Noon broods o'er the sultry sky,
And sunbeams fierce are cast,
Where the cool streamlet wanders by,
He shares his sweet repast.

When Twilight's gentlest shadows fall
Along the darkening plain,
He lists his faithful watch-dog's call,
To warn the listening train.

Down the green lane young hurrying feet
Their eager pathway press;
His loved ones come in joy to greet,
And claim their sire's caress.

Then, when the evening prayer is said,
And Heaven with praise is blest,
How sweet reclines his weary head
On Slumber's couch of rest!

Nor deem that fears his dreams alarm,
Nor cares, with carking din:
Without, his dogs will guard from harm;
And all is peace within.

Oh, ye who run in Folly's race,
To win a worthless prize!
Learn, from the simple tale we trace,
When true contentment lies!

Ho! monarch! flushed with Glory's pride!
Thou painted, gilded thing!
Hie to the free-born Farmer's side,
And learn to be a king!

Chinese or Tree Corn.

A SMALL lot of this celebrated new variety of Corn just received from Mr. Thorburn, for sale at New York prices, by
Nov. 24. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Rohan Potatoes.

THE real article, just received at the Rochester Seed Store.
REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
Rochester, Nov. 3d, 1838.

Genuine Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber has still for sale, one thousand genuine Morus multicaulis, of thrifty growth and untrimmed. They are choice trees, selected for their size, and will afford a large quantity of cuttings. ASA ROWE.
Greece, October 27th, 1838.

Seeds for 1839.

WE are daily receiving our fall supply of SEEDS for the coming season and advices have just been received from London, of the shipment of a large invoice of English seeds of the present year's growth. They will shortly be received, and we shall then be prepared to supply dealers and others by wholesale and retail, with such articles, and at prices as cannot fail of giving the fullest satisfaction.

Orders from abroad where the articles are to beforwarded by navigation, should be sent as soon as possible. Those of our friends who have already favored us with their orders may rest assured that their wishes will receive due attention. REYNOLD & BATEHAM.
Rochester Seed Store, October 27th, 1838.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.
April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

Rohan Potatoes.

THIS new and extraordinary variey of the potatoe, was introduced into this country from Switzerland two years ago.

The following are among the accounts which have been published sapecting its wonderful qualities.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer says, one pound of seed planted in his garden, produced 136 lbs. 3 ozs.; and 45 lbs. planted on 24 rods of ground produced 58 bushels, being three times as many as the common kinds produced on the same space and quality of ground.

A gentleman in Connecticut, from 13 ozs. of seed produced 24 bushels of potatoes, which weighed 144 pounds, while other varieties, with similar soil and cultivation, did not produce more than half an ordinary crop, owing to the extreme dry weather. It is stated that some of these tubers sold for $1 each, at the New Haven Horticultural Fair. Judge Buel (in the Cultivator) says we have cultivated them two seasons, and feel justified in recommending them as a valuable acquisition in our husbandry.

First—Because their quality for the table will justify it. If not superor they are good. The flesh is yellow, solid, and of good flavor.

Secondly—Because they admit of a great economy in seed; two, eyessufficing (and many of the tubers have 30 to 40 eyes) to plant a hill, and three or four bushels to plant an acre of ground.

Thirdly—Because they require comparatively little labor in harvesitng, a man being able to dig thrice as many of them in a day as of ordinary kinds. The tubers are very large, 110 of the largest of our crop completely filling a flour barrel. 27 bushels were dug in our presence in one hour, (the tops being pulled,) by one man at moderate labor.

Fourthly—Because they yield an abundant crop—from 55 rods of ground were gathered 175 bushels, while our common kinds did not give us half a crop. One case has been stated to us, of a single potatoe producing a bushel, and another of its having produced a barrel, at harvest.

☞ They are for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, by
nov 17 REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Chinese Morus Multicaulis, &c.,

At the Linnæan Gardens, Flushing, New York.

50,000 SPLENDID trees of the genuine Morus multicaulis are yet remaining for sale at moderate prices, according to their size, and also cuttings of the same. None of the *humbug* kind are sold at this establishment. Also 20,000 trees of the Morus Expansa, which has very large leaves, greatly loved by the worms; it is very hardy, and yields silk of the first excellence. A great supply of the Moretti, or Alpine Mulberry, the Canton, Dandola, Broussa, Asiatic, Pyramidalis, Rose of Lombardy, Morus Alata, and other varieties. Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Seeds of every kind, and an immense stock of Bulbous Flower Roots, just arrived from Holland.

Silk Worms' Eggs of every kind at the lowest prices, and White Italian, Canton and Moretti, or Alpine Mulberry Seeds in any quantity.

The Morus Multicaulis trees raised here have one-third more joints and buds than southern trees, and of course are worth 50 per cent. more for propagation; and the wood becomes as mature and perfect on the high exposed position our nurseries occupy, as at any place in the Union. Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Bulbous Roots, Green House Plants, and Seeds of all kinds, for sale in large or small parcels.

Priced catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders per mail will be executed with as much precision and despatch as if the purchasers were present, and will be packed so as to be sent to the remotest region with safety.
nov 17-8t] WM. PRINCE & SON.

From the Wisconsin Culturist.

W. P. PROUDFIT, Esq., Editor W. Culturist—Dear Sir: We have perused a letter from Lucius B. Allen, Esq. accompanied by an editorial comment, which without proper explanation is calculated to mislead the public. It appears that Mr. Allen received seeds from Dr. Stebbins, of Northampton, Mass., which he deems the *Morus multicaulis*, and from which he states he has raised 30 to 40,000 trees. We have simply to say that there never has been one ounce of genuine Morus multicaulis seed sold in the Union, and that all the trees raised from seeds *professedly* of the Morus multicaulis, have proved to be none other than an improved variety of the White Mulberry, with much larger leaves than the White Mulberry, but possessing no resemblance to the genuine Morus multicaulis. All such applications of the term "Multicaulis," meaning *many stalks from one root*, are totally improper, and any such terms as Alpine Multicaulis, or Canton Multicaulis, are delusive. The Alpine is the Moretti Mulberry of France, and was originated there from seed, and is *not known in China*, and all efforts to import the genuine Multicaulis from China have as yet proved abortive, and there exists no proof whatever that it is to be found there, although in all probability it does, but at some locality not yet ascertained. The genuine Multicaulis was brought from the Philippine Islands to France, and was first imported into America by ourselves. It is time these errors should be put a stop to, as thousands of dollars have been already lost by persons cultivating and propagating the wrong tree. The seed from Dr. Stebbins no doubt produces valuable trees, but let them be called by their *true name*, and not by one totally distinct, and the use of which may mislead people at a distance, although here it cannot. In the whole village of Northampton there were not 50,000 trees of the genuine Morus multicaulis raised the present season, but they have there many other fine varieties in abundance [nov 17-8t] WM. PRINCE & SON.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery.

GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Paeonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.
April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.